

Research and Special Programs Administration, DOT

§ 193.2001

193.2183–193.2185 [Reserved]

LNG STORAGE TANKS

193.2187 Nonmetallic membrane liner.

193.2189–193.2233 [Reserved]

Subpart D—Construction

193.2301 Scope.

193.2303 Construction acceptance.

193.2304 Corrosion control overview.

193.2305–193.2319 [Reserved]

193.2321 Nondestructive tests.

193.2323–193.2329 [Reserved]

Subpart E—Equipment

193.2401 Scope.

VAPORIZATION EQUIPMENT

193.2403–193.2439 [Reserved]

193.2441 Control center.

193.2443 [Reserved]

193.2445 Sources of power.

Subpart F—Operations

193.2501 Scope.

193.2503 Operating procedures.

193.2505 Cooldown.

193.2507 Monitoring operations.

193.2509 Emergency procedures.

193.2511 Personnel safety.

193.2513 Transfer procedures.

193.2515 Investigations of failures.

193.2517 Purging.

193.2519 Communication systems.

193.2521 Operating records.

Subpart G—Maintenance

193.2601 Scope.

193.2603 General.

193.2605 Maintenance procedures.

193.2607 Foreign material.

193.2609 Support systems.

193.2611 Fire protection.

193.2613 Auxiliary power sources.

193.2615 Isolating and purging.

193.2617 Repairs.

193.2619 Control systems.

193.2621 Testing transfer hoses.

193.2623 Inspecting LNG storage tanks.

193.2625 Corrosion protection.

193.2627 Atmospheric corrosion control.

193.2629 External corrosion control: buried or submerged components.

193.2631 Internal corrosion control.

193.2633 Interference currents.

193.2635 Monitoring corrosion control.

193.2637 Remedial measures.

193.2639 Maintenance records.

Subpart H—Personnel Qualifications and Training

193.2701 Scope.

193.2703 Design and fabrication.

193.2705 Construction, installation, inspection, and testing.

193.2707 Operations and maintenance.

193.2709 Security.

193.2711 Personnel health.

193.2713 Training: operations and maintenance.

193.2715 Training: security.

193.2717 Training: fire protection.

193.2719 Training: records.

Subpart I—Fire Protection

193.2801 Scope.

Subpart J—Security

193.2901 Scope.

193.2903 Security procedures.

193.2905 Protective enclosures.

193.2907 Protective enclosure construction.

193.2909 Security communications.

193.2911 Security lighting.

193.2913 Security monitoring.

193.2915 Alternative power sources.

193.2917 Warning signs.

APPENDIX A TO PART 193—INCORPORATION BY REFERENCE

AUTHORITY: 49 U.S.C. 5103, 60102, 60103, 60104, 60108, 60109, 60110, 60113, 60118; and 49 CFR 1.53.

SOURCE: 45 FR 9203, Feb. 11, 1980, unless otherwise noted.

Subpart A—General

§ 193.2001 Scope of part.

(a) This part prescribes safety standards for LNG facilities used in the transportation of gas by pipeline that is subject to the pipeline safety laws (49 U.S.C. 60101 *et seq.*) and Part 192 of this chapter.

(b) This part does not apply to:

(1) LNG facilities used by ultimate consumers of LNG or natural gas.

(2) LNG facilities used in the course of natural gas treatment or hydrocarbon extraction which do not store LNG.

(3) In the case of a marine cargo transfer system and associated facilities, any matter other than siting pertaining to the system or facilities between the marine vessel and the last manifold (or in the absence of a manifold, the last valve) located immediately before a storage tank.

(4) Any LNG facility located in navigable waters (as defined in Section 3(8))

§ 193.2003

of the Federal Power Act (16 U.S.C. 796(8)).

[45 FR 9203, Feb. 11, 1980, as amended by Amdt. 193-1, 45 FR 57418, Aug. 28, 1980; Amdt. 193-10, 61 FR 18517, Apr. 26, 1996]

§ 193.2003 [Reserved]

§ 193.2005 Applicability.

(a) Safety requirements mandating compliance with standard ANSI/NFPA 59A and other changes in this part governing siting, design, construction, equipment, fire protection, operation and maintenance apply to LNG facilities placed in service after March 31, 2000 unless otherwise noted.

(b) If an existing LNG facility (or facility under construction before March 31, 2000 is replaced, relocated or significantly altered after March 31, 2000, the facility must comply with the applicable requirements of this part governing, siting, design, installation, and construction, except that:

(1) The siting requirements apply only to LNG storage tanks that are significantly altered by increasing the original storage capacity or relocated, and

(2) To the extent compliance with the design, installation, and construction requirements would make the replaced, relocated, or altered facility incompatible with the other facilities or would otherwise be impractical, the replaced, relocated, or significantly altered facility may be designed, installed, or constructed in accordance with the original specifications for the facility, or in another manner subject to the approval of the Administrator.

[Amdt. 193-17, 65 FR 10958, Mar. 1, 2000]

§ 193.2007 Definitions.

As used in this part:

Administrator means the Administrator of the Research and Special Programs Administration or any person to whom authority in the matter concerned has been delegated by the Secretary of Transportation.

Ambient vaporizer means a vaporizer which derives heat from naturally occurring heat sources, such as the atmosphere, sea water, surface waters, or geothermal waters.

Cargo transfer system means a component, or system of components func-

49 CFR Ch. I (10-1-02 Edition)

tioning as a unit, used exclusively for transferring hazardous fluids in bulk between a tank car, tank truck, or marine vessel and a storage tank.

Component means any part, or system of parts functioning as a unit, including, but not limited to, piping, processing equipment, containers, control devices, impounding systems, lighting, security devices, fire control equipment, and communication equipment, whose integrity or reliability is necessary to maintain safety in controlling, processing, or containing a hazardous fluid.

Container means a component other than piping that contains a hazardous fluid.

Control system means a component, or system of components functioning as a unit, including control valves and sensing, warning, relief, shutdown, and other control devices, which is activated either manually or automatically to establish or maintain the performance of another component.

Controllable emergency means an emergency where reasonable and prudent action can prevent harm to people or property.

Design pressure means the pressure used in the design of components for the purpose of determining the minimum permissible thickness or physical characteristics of its various parts. When applicable, static head shall be included in the design pressure to determine the thickness of any specific part.

Determine means make an appropriate investigation using scientific methods, reach a decision based on sound engineering judgment, and be able to demonstrate the basis of the decision.

Dike means the perimeter of an impounding space forming a barrier to prevent liquid from flowing in an unintended direction.

Emergency means a deviation from normal operation, a structural failure, or severe environmental conditions that probably would cause harm to people or property.

Exclusion zone means an area surrounding an LNG facility in which an operator or government agency legally controls all activities in accordance